



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 15] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1967/CHAITRA 25, 1889

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रक्खा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 3 अप्रैल, 1967 तक प्रकाशित किये गये।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 3rd April, 1967 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
155	S.O. 1008, dated 23rd March, 1967.	Ministry of Finance.	Scheme for the Reorganisation of the Punjab Financial Corporation under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966—Section 69 of the Act.
156	S.O. 1009, dated 23rd March, 1967.	Ministry of Finance.	The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1967.
	S.O. 1010, dated 23rd March, 1967.	Do.	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1967.
157	S.O. 1011, dated 23rd March, 1967.	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Appointing the 26th day of March, 1967 as the date on which the certain provisions of Chapter IV and Chapter V and VI of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 with exceptions stated therein shall come into force in certain areas of the State of Gujarat mentioned therein.
158	S.O. 1012, dated 25th March, 1967.	Do.	Arbitration agreement.
159	S.O. 1013, dated 25th March, 1967.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Extending the period of the Commission of Inquiry.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
160	S.O. 1014, dated 25th March, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Amendments in the notification No. 464/HP/HP/67(4), dated 6th March 1967(S.O. 833)
161	S.O. 1015, dated 25th March, 1967.	Do	Appointing the Secretary to the Rajya Sabha to be the Returning Officer for the Presidential election.
	S.O. 1016, dated 25th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointing Shri P. N. Krishna Mani, Dy. Secy., Rajya Sabha Secretariat to be an Assistant Returning Officer for the Presidential election.
	S.O. 1017, dated 25th March, 1967.	Do	Appointing the Secy. to the Lok Sabha, to be the Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential election.
	S.O. 1018, dated 25th March, 1967.	Do	Appointing Shri P. K. Patnaik, Dy. Secy., Lok Sabha Secretariat, to be the Assistant Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential election
162	S.O. 1019, dated 27th March, 1967.	Do.	Bye-election of the Srikantham Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
	S.O. 1020, dated 27th March, 1967.	Do	Appointing dates for the above bye-election (S.O. 1019)
	S.O. 1021, dated 27th March, 1967.	Do.	Fixing the hours for the above bye-election (S.O. 1019).
163	S.O. 1022, dated 27th March, 1967.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as stated therein
164	S.O. 1023, dated 27th March, 1967.	Ministry of Law	Bye-election to fill casual vacancy in the Council of States of the Andhra Pradesh.
165	S.O. 1110, dated 27th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce	Appointment of Appellate Panel for Inorganic Pigments.
166	S.O. 1111, dated 28th March, 1967.	Do	Appointment of Appellate Panel for Mica.
167	S.O. 1112, dated 28th March, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Appointing the Divisional Forest Officer Kilar, to assist the Returning Officer for Chamba Parliamentary Constituency.
168	S.O. 1113, dated 28th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce	Appointment of Appellate Panel for Rubber Ice Bags.
169	S.O. 1114, dated 29th March, 1967.	Ministry of Health & Family Planning	Appointment of Dr. S. S. Anand, as the Director of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
	S.O. 1115, dated 29th March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of the 1st day of April, 1967 as the date on which the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966 (51 of 1966) shall come into force
170	S.O. 1116, dated 30th March, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce	Appointment of Appellate Panel for Refractory Bricks.
171	S.O. 1117, dated 30th March, 1967.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Cancellation of Order No. S.O. 3737, dated 24th October, 1964 with effect on and from the 1st April, 1967

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
172	S.O. 1118, dated 30th March, 1967.	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	The Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967.
	S.O. 1119, dated 30th March, 1967.	' Do.	Fixation of certain amount to be the sale price of a tractor mentioned therein.
173	S.O. 1120, dated 30th March, 1967.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the film as specified therein.
174	S.O. 1121, dated 30th March, 1967.	Ministry of Law.	Bye-election to fill casual vacancy.
175	S.O. 1122, dated 31st March, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Bye-election of the Guna Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
	S.O. 1123, dated 31st March, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of dates for the above bye-election (S.O. 1122).
	S.O. 1124, dated 31st March, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of hours for the above bye-election (S.O. 1122).
176	S.O. 1125, dated 1st April, 1967.	Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals	Fixation of the prices at which Coal or Coke may be sold by Colliery owners.
	S.O. 1126, dated 1st April, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of the prices at which Coal or Coke over-loaded at any weigh-bridge may be sold by Colliery owners.
177	S.O. 1127, dated 1st April, 1967.	Ministry of Law.	The Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1967.
178	S.O. 1128, dated 1st April, 1967.	Election Commission, India	Amendment in the notification No. 434/J&K/HP/66, dated 7th December, 1966.
179	S.O. 1129, dated 1st April, 1967.	Ministry of Finance.	Exempting the goods mentioned therein from the duty of Customs and the additional duty leviable thereon.
180	S.O. 1130, dated 3rd April, 1967.	Election Commission, India	Appointment of dates for the Presidential election
	S.O. 1131, dated 3rd April, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of dates for the Vice-Presidential election.

ऊपर लिखे ग्रसाधारण गजटों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने साहिंग।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—लेण्ठ 3—उपलब्ध (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) कानूनी प्रधिकरणों द्वारा जरी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1278.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 116C of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby publishes the judgment dated the 28th February, 1967, of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, in Civil Appeal No. 1454 of 1966.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1454 OF 1966

Rajendra Prasad Jain—*Appellant.*

VERSUS

Sheel Bhadra Yajee & Others—*Respondents.*

JUDGMENT

BHARGAVA, J.—In 1964, there were eight vacancies in the Rajya Sabha for which members had to be elected from the constituency of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar. The election was to be held on 26th March, 1964. It appears that the Congress Party put up 6 candidates out of the total of 13 candidates who were nominated for these eight vacancies. Two of the candidates withdrew after scrutiny of nomination papers and, consequently, for the actual election there were 6 Congress candidates and 5 others. Amongst these 5 others was the appellant Rajendra Prasad Jain who was standing as an Independent candidate. One of the Congress candidates was respondent Sheel Bhadra Yajee. At the election, Rajendra Prasad Jain was declared as one of the elected candidates, while respondent Sheel Bhadra Yajee was unsuccessful. Respondent No. 1, Sheel Bhadra Yajee, then filed an election petition challenging the election of the appellant to the Rajya Sabha. The main ground for challenge was that the appellant had committed the corrupt practice of bribery or offer of bribery in order to secure his election. In the election petition as originally filed, Schedule I contained the names of five persons to whom, it was alleged, bribe had actually been paid by the appellant. Schedule II contained the names of five persons to whom bribe had been offered by the appellant. By a subsequent amendment, three fresh names were added in Schedule I and five in Schedule II. The amendment having been allowed by the Election Tribunal, the petition, at the stage of the trial, contained allegations of payment of bribe to eight persons and of offer of bribe to ten persons. In the actual trial, however, evidence was not tendered in respect of some of these allegations. The Election Tribunal, after full trial of the petition, held that respondent No. 1 had succeeded in proving that the appellant had given bribes to three of the persons mentioned in Schedule I and had offered bribe to four persons mentioned in Schedule II. The appellant appealed to the High Court at Patna. In the High Court, when the appeal was heard by a Division Bench, one member Mahapatra, J., held that none of the allegations of payment of bribe or of offer of bribe had been proved and was of the view that the appeal should be allowed and the election petition dismissed. The other member, Ramratna Singh, J., agreed with Mahapatra, J. with regard to the three instances of giving bribe to the three persons mentioned in Schedule I and also with regard to the offer of bribe to two persons mentioned in Schedule II. With regard to two instances of offer of bribe in Schedule II, he disagreed with Mahapatra, J. and upheld the decision of the Election Tribunal. The two persons in whose cases the offer of bribe was held proved by Ramratna Singh J. were Shah Mustaq Ahmad and Ram Narain

Choudhary who were both members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and belonged to the Congress Party. Owing to this difference of opinion, the two learned Judges directed that the case may be placed before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for reference of the point of difference to another Bench under Article 28 of the Letters Patent. Under the directions of the Chief Justice, the appeal came up before U. N. Sinha, J., who, in both cases, agreed with the view taken by Ramratna Singh, J. and, consequently, in accordance with the view of the majority, the Court ultimately dismissed the appeal holding that the offer of bribe by the appellant to Shah Mustaq Ahmad and Ram Narain Choudhary had been proved. The appellant has now come up in appeal to this Court under certificate granted by the High Court at Patna against this judgment of that Court.

In this appeal, three points were urged by Mr. Ved Vyas, learned counsel for the appellant. The first question of law raised was that the Division Bench of the Patna High Court, which first heard the appeal, made a direction that the case is to be placed before the Chief Justice for reference of the point of difference to another "Bench" under Article 28 of the Letters Patent and, consequently, the reference made subsequently by the Chief Justice to a single Judge was not competent. It was urged that the use of the expression "another Bench" in the referring order meant that the case had to be laid by the Chief Justice before a Bench of two or more Judges and not before a single Judge. There are two reasons why, in our opinion, this submission has no force. The first is that the word "Bench" used in the referring order cannot be interpreted as necessarily indicating that the case must be laid before two or more Judges. In this connection, the language of rule 1(xi) and R. 3 of Chapter II of the Rules of the High Court at Patna is significant. Under R. 1(xi), a case under the Indian Companies Act is to be heard by a single Judge; and R. 3 indicates the nature of one of the orders which can be passed by a Bench hearing the case under R. 1(xi). Thus, in R. 3 of the Rules of the High Court at Patna itself a single Judge is referred to as a Bench. In fact, it is well-known that, when referring to Judges of the High Court sitting to decide a case, the expressions frequently used are single Bench and Division Bench. The word "Bench" used in the referring order, even in its ordinary connotation, would, therefore, include a single Judge. The second aspect is that the order of reference mentions that the case is to be placed for reference under Art. 28 of the Letters Patent. Article 28 of the Letters Patent lays down that, in such circumstances, the case is to be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the High Court. This reference to Art. 28 of the Letters Patent also thus clarifies that under the order of reference made by the Division Bench which first heard the appeal, the case was intended to be placed before the Chief Justice for reference to one or more of the other Judges of the Court. Further, under the Rules of the High Court at Patna, the Chief Justice had the discretion to decide whether a case placed before him under Art. 28 of the Letters Patent should be heard by one Judge or more Judges than one, and this power of the Chief Justice was actually exercised when, in this case, he directed that the case be laid before U. N. Sinha, J. The reference to U. N. Sinha, J. and his decision were, therefore, not incompetent.

The second point urged by learned counsel was that the finding recorded by the High Court of Patna that the two instances of offer of bribe by the appellant to Shah Mustaq Ahmad and Ram Narain Choudhary were proved was incorrect. He urged that we should go into the merits of this finding on the ground that at least one of the Judges who recorded that finding, viz., Ramratna Singh, J., had misread evidence and had taken into consideration irrelevant matters. He pointed out to us that Ramratna Singh, J., had held at p. 454 of the Paper-book that "it is true that P.W. 2 did not disclose the names of P.Ws. 9 and 14 at Yajee before September or October, 1964, but the non-disclosure of the names of persons to whom he had spoken about the incident when the first talk with Yajee took place is not material." P.W. 2 was Ram Narain Choudhary who was one of the persons to whom bribe was alleged to have been offered by the appellant, and P.Ws. 9 and 14 were to persons examined to corroborate him. Respondent Yajee, in the trial of the election petition, did not disclose the names of P.Ws. 9 and 14 to the Court when he gave the first list of his witnesses in October, 1964, and it was from this circumstance that the learned Judge drew the inference that the names of these two persons had not been disclosed by P.W. 2 to respondent Yajee before September or October, 1964. Learned counsel pointed out that Yajee had admitted that the names of these two witnesses had been disclosed to him in September, 1964. It, however, appears that it cannot be held that the learned Judge committed an error of misreading evidence if he chose not to rely on this admission of Yajee and preferred the evidence which showed that the names of these two witnesses had not been disclosed to him before September or October, 1964. This may be at best a question as to the weight to be attached to different pieces of evidence and cannot be held to be an instance of misreading of evidence.

As regards the second aspect of reliance on irrelevant evidence by Ramratna Singh, J., it was urged that in his judgment at p. 444 of the Paper-book he referred to the fact that the appellant is a man of means and that he had no political background in Bihar where he did not have a permanent residential house. It was urged that these facts were totally irrelevant to the charge of giving or offering of bribe in order to secure his election. We fail to see how it can be held that the fact that the appellant had no political background in Bihar and was a man of means is irrelevant. These considerations could certainly be relevant for holding whether it was probable that the appellant would offer bribes or give bribes to secure his election. Obviously, a person who had no means at all could not possibly offer bribes or give bribes inducing voters to vote for him, and the fact that he had no political background could easily be the reason why the appellant might have resorted to this corrupt practice for securing votes. Reference was also made to a part of the judgment at p. 451 of the Paper-book where the learned Judge held that a candidate who wanted to bribe a voter would at first send some feeler before making the offer; but there was not much time left, as the allotments to different Congress candidates were made by the leader of the party only on the 24th or 25th March and election was to take place on the 26th March. It was urged on behalf of the appellant that this reference to the allotment to different Congress candidates was irrelevant. We are unable to find any force in this submission. It appears that the system was that the members of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislative Assembly were divided into six groups and each group was asked to vote for a particular candidate. This was the allotment referred to by the learned Judge. This circumstance is quite relevant, because it is obvious that another candidate seeking to bribe a voter of the Congress Party would only approach that voter who may have been allotted for voting for a candidate whom he did not like or whom, for some other reason, he would not be keen to support, while it would be futile to approach a voter who had been asked to vote for a candidate with whom he was on friendly terms or whom he was himself keen to support. It cannot be said in these circumstances that any irrelevant material was taken into account by the learned Judge at this stage. We cannot, therefore, hold that there was any such misreading of evidence or admission of irrelevant evidence which would justify our reopening findings of fact which have been concurrently recorded by the Election Tribunal at the stage of trial and by the High Court at the stage of appeal. Consequently, we reject the suggestion of learned counsel that we should for ourselves go through the evidence and re-examine on merits, after weighing evidence, the concurrent finding of fact that the appellant was proved to have offered bribes to Shah Mustaq Ahmad and Ram Narain Choudhary.

The last and the third point urged by learned counsel was that, even on findings of fact recorded by the High Court, we must hold as a question of law that there was in fact no offer of bribe by the appellant. This argument was urged on the basis that the finding recorded did not show that any specific amount was offered as bribe to either Shah Mustaq Ahmad or Ram Narain Choudhary. In the case of Shah Mustaq Ahmad, the finding is that the appellant had said to him: "In your elections a lot of money is spent and, therefore, take some money from me and cast your first preference vote in my favour." In the other case of Ram Narain Choudhary, the significance of the offer is very clear when the actual words in Hindi used by the appellant are considered. They were as follows:—

"Is Par Jain Saheb Ne Kaha Ki Apko Bhi To Election Men Kharchi Burch
Hua Hoga. Isliye Ham Upko Kuchh Seva Karna Chahte Hain. Ap
Hamare Madad Kijiye."

It is true that in these words there was no direct offer of giving money, but the language used clearly indicated that the appellant was offering his services in the form of contribution towards the expenditure which Ram Narain Choudhary had incurred in his own election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly. In both cases, therefore, it is clear that an offer of payment of money was made by the appellant to these voters to induce them to cast votes for him in the election to the Rajya Sabha.

Learned counsel, however, urged that as long as no specific amount was offered by the appellant, there was, in fact, no offer of bribery. According to him, it was still a stage when an intention of offering bribery was expressed, but no offer of bribery was actually made. An offer, it was urged, must be held to be made only when a specific sum is mentioned as the amount of bribe to be given and there is to be no negotiation about the amount. In this connection, learned counsel draw our attention to the meaning given to the word "offer" as explained in Halsbury's Laws of England, 3rd Edn., Vol. 8, at p. 69, Halsbury, at that stage, deals with the meaning of the word "offer" as used in connection with the Law of

contract; and we do not think any assistance can be taken from the principle laid down therein. He also made a reference to some Indian cases dealing with the meaning of the word "offer" in connection with the offer of bribery under the Criminal Law. The case mainly relied upon was *Emperor V. Amiruddin Salebhoy Tyabje*⁽¹⁾, where the accused was alleged to have used the words: "my cousin wishes to give you Rs. 5,000" to a government servant. It was held that these words did not constitute an offer of bribery. We do not think that that case is at all parallel with the case before us. In that case, the accused himself did not offer any bribe and all that he did was to indicate to the government servant that his cousin wanted to give to the government servant the sum of Rs. 5,000. There was, thus, no direct offer by the accused of bribery to the government servant.

In *Emperor V. Choube Dinkar Rao and others*⁽²⁾, Dinkar Rao accused admitted that he want to a Judge and told him that the plaintiff would pay Rs. 10,000 if the suit were decreed, but denied that he had gone on behalf of the plaintiff. Once again, that was a case where there was no offer of payment of any money by the accused to the Judge. In the instant case, the words used by the appellant clearly amounted to an offer to give money himself to the two voters.

Similarly, we do not think that any assistance can be taken from the decision of Blackburn, J. in *In the Matter of Balla V The Metropolitan Board of Works*⁽³⁾, where it was held in connection with compensation for land that "the offer of compensation is to be an offer which the claimant can either accept or reject; if it is of one sum of compensation and costs, the claimant cannot know how much he is to have for the injury to his land and how much for his costs. He might, therefore, be misled by it." That was again a case where the point which came up for consideration before the learned Judge related to offer of compensation for land which would be in the nature of an offer in connection with a contract and not an offer of bribe under the election law.

Reliance was also placed on the view expressed by this Court in *Mohan Singh V. Bhanwarlal and others*⁽⁴⁾, in which, dealing with gratification under the Election Law, it was held: "Gratification in its ordinary connotation means satisfaction. In the context in which the expression is used, and its delimitation by the Explanation, it must mean something valuable which is calculated to satisfy a person's aim, object or desire, whether or not that thing is estimable in terms of money; but a mere offer to help in securing employment to a person with a named or unnamed employer would not amount to such gratification." We again fail to see how that decision affects the point before us. In that case, all that was held was that a mere offer of help in securing employment with another person does not amount to gratification. In the case before us, the offer was clearly in respect of money and, if accepted, it would naturally satisfy the voter's desire to acquire money.

Reference was also made to the decision of this Court in *Union of India V H. C. Goel*⁽⁵⁾ where it was held that the respondent had taken out a hundred rupee note from his wallet in the presence of a government servant whom he had approached in connection with his work, and the government servant showed his stern disapproval of this conduct, whereupon the respondent said "No" and put the wallet with the note in his pocket. The facts in that case were also clearly different, because all that was held by this Court was that the mere taking out of the note from the wallet did not amount to an offer, while, in the case before us, the finding was that there was a clear offer to give money.

In this connection we may refer to the decision of this Court in *Chatturbhuji Vithaldas Jasani V. Moreshewar Parashram and others*⁽⁶⁾, where the Court had to consider existence of a contract for supply of goods in connection with deciding the disqualification of a candidate as set out in s. 7(d) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Court, in dealing with this aspect, distinguished between a contract for purposes of the Contract Act and a contract for purposes of the Election Law. In our opinion, when considering the scope of the words "offer of bribery" in the Election Law, we should not place a narrow construction

(1) A.I.R. 1923 Bom. 44.

(2) A.I.R. 1933 All. 513.

(3) (1865-66) I.Q.B. Cases 237.

(4) A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 1266.

(5) A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 364.

(6) 1954 S.C.R. 817.

on that expression. In fact, the scope of that expression should be extended in order to ensure that elections are held in an atmosphere of absolute purity, and a wide meaning should be given to the expression "offer of bribery".

In Case No. XII of Borough of Staleybridge⁽⁷⁾, Blackburn, J. had to deal with the question of interpreting the giving of bribery under the election law then prevalent in England. At that time, the offer of a bribe was not a corrupt practice under the law there, and yet Justice Blackburn said that: "There can be no doubt that a promise or offer to cause a workman or other person to be no loser by his coming to vote comes within the meaning of the Act, and is an act of bribery and corruption. Thorale and Vaughan distinctly offered and promised two voters that they should have their day's wages paid them if they would come and vote. That amounted to an act of bribery on the part of those who accepted it and on the part of these who offered it."

In Case No. SV of Borough of Coventry⁽⁸⁾, it was said: "With respect to bribery, as well as with respect to treating, I shall ever hold it to be a wise and beneficial rule of constitutional law, quite apart from the 17 and 18 Vict. c. 102, that for the purpose of securing purity and freedom of election, candidates should be answerable for the acts of their agents, as well as for their own acts"; and proceeding further, with regard to mere offers of bribe, it was said: "Although these cases have been classed below those of bribery by both the learned counsel, it cannot be supposed that an offer to bribe is not as bad as the actual payment of money. It is a legal offence, although these cases have been spoken of as being an inferior class by reason of the difficulty of proof, from the possibility of people being mistaken in their accounts of conversations in which offers were made; whereas there can be no mistake as to the actual payment of money." In England, thus, the law relating to corrupt practice of giving bribery was extended to include offers of bribery, though it was held that stricter proof of offer of bribery should be insisted upon on the ground that there was a possibility of misunderstanding. In the case before us, the offer was in such clear terms that there could be no misunderstanding. In both cases, and particularly in the case of Shah Mustaq Ahmad, the offer was of money to be paid in order to secure the votes. We are unable to accept the proposition suggested by learned counsel that an offer of bribery cannot be held to be such unless a specific amount is mentioned in the offer. No such requirement is laid down by law, and if we were to accept this proposition, it would lay the field open for corruption in such a manner as to make the provision totally ineffective. A candidate wanting to secure a vote by bribery can always go and first ask the voter whether he is prepared to accept after the voter has signified his assent. Once the voter actually accepts the offer, it is not likely that evidence of that instance of bribery will be available. The mere fact that a candidate goes and offers some money is enough to show that he has already made his offer to corrupt the voter and secure his vote, though there may still be a possibility that, if subsequently the negotiations as to the precise amount to be paid as bribe fail, he may not actually succeed in his objective. The offer of bribery in the manner proved in this case, in our opinion, clearly satisfies the requirements of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act. The decision of the High Court upholding that of the Election Tribunal setting aside the election of the appellant to the Rajya Sabha was, therefore, right and must be upheld. The appeal fails and is dismissed with costs.

(Sd.) K. N. WANCHOO, J.

(Sd.) R. S. BACHAWAT, J.

(Sd.) V. BHARGAVA, J.

[No. 82/7/64.]

NEW DELHI,

February 28, 1967.

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Secy.

(7) (1869) I O'Malley and Hardcastle p. 66.

(8) (1869) I O'Malley and Hardcastle p. 97.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 1st April 1967

S.O. 1279.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) S.O. Nos. 671 and 570 dated the 10th February, 1965 and 9th February, 1966, respectively, the President hereby directs that, subject to his control and until further orders, the powers and functions of the State Government under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) and the rules made thereunder shall also be exercised and discharged by the Administrator of every Union territory within his jurisdiction.

[No. F. 2/2/67-UTL.]

P. N. VASUDEVAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1280.—In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 1337, dated the 10th May, 1963, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, for item (1) and the entry relating thereto in column (2) against the entry "State of West Bengal" in column (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Joint Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home Department.
(1A) Under Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home Department."

[No. 6/12/67-F.I.]

FATEH SINGH, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1281.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1957, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Amendment Rules, 1967.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 28th December, 1957.

2. For sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Central Civil Services (Medical Examination) Rules, 1967, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) These rules shall apply to every person—
(a) who is a member of a civil service of the Union; or
(b) who holds a civil post under the Union; or
(c) who is a civilian Government servant in the Defence Services,

but shall not apply to any railway servant as defined in the rule 102 of Volume 1 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule "Defence Services" means services under the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence, paid out of the Defence Services Estimates, and not subject to the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957) and the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950)."

[No. 38/3/66-Ests.(A.)]

P. S. VENKATESWARAN, Under Secy

New Delhi, the 10th April 1967

S.O. 1282.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with rule 33 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1967.
2. In Schedule IV to the Civilians in Defence Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1952, after serial No. 19 and the entries relating thereto the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“20. Posts on the establishment of Defence Headquarters Security Troops (except posts against which personnel are provided by the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence). Security Officer, Ministry Government of India.”

of Defence in his capacity as Officer Commanding, Defence Headquarters Security Troops.

[No. 7/2/67-Ests(A).]

P. S. VENKATESWARAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1283.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 31st March, 1967

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	45,52,70,000
		Rupee Coin	8,41,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,48,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	115,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :— (a) Internal	..
		(b) External	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	228,13,34,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	16,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	48,20,77,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	20,00,00,000	Investments**	231,00,98,000
		Loans and Advances to :— (i) Central Government	..
		(ii) State Governments @	42,44,58,000

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Deposits :—		Loans And Advances to :—	
(a) Government—		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	139,71,76,000
(i) Central Government	116,90,00,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	154,99,65,000
(ii) State Governments	38,90,00,000	(iii) Others	1,82,80,000
Banks		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	127,82,18,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	5,83,98,000	(i) State Governments	28,21,50,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	63,14,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	12,26,04,000
(iv) Other Banks	10,68,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
(c) Others	278,96,93,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,11,93,000
Bills Payable	73,16,52,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—	
Other Liabilities	107,15,40,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	3,41,85,000
Rupees	985,48,83,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	5,17,90,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank
		Other Assets	37,31,14,000
		Rupees	985,48,83,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

③ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 73,17,96,000 advanced to Scheduled Commercial Banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 5th day of April, 1967.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 31st day of March, 1967
 ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion :-					
Notes held in the Banking Department			(a) Held in India	:	115,89,25,000
Notes in Circulation	45,52,70,000	3019,77,16,000	(b) Held outside India	:	..
Total Notes issued	3065,29,86,000		Foreign Securities	:	186,42,01,000
			TOTAL	:	302,31,26,000
			Rupee Coin	:	78,07,01,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2684,91,59,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	:	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3065,29,86,000		TOTAL ASSETS	:	3065,29,86,000

Dated the 5th day of April, 1967.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
 Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/67.]
 V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 31st March 1967

S.O. 1284.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the "prescribed authority", for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

INSTITUTION

Automotive Research Association of India, Bombay.

[No. 23/F. No. 10/13/67-IT(AI).]

J. C. KALRA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S.O. 1285.—The Central Government hereby renews the appointment of under-mentioned valuers whose names are given in Schedules I, II and III appended hereto for a further period of five years with effect from 18th January, 1967, the 24th January, 1967 and the 30th January, 1967 respectively.

SCHEDULE-I contains the names of Valuers whose names were previously published as S.O. 744 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 7th March, 1964 and whose term of appointment expired on 17th January, 1967.

SCHEDULE-II contains those Valuers whose names were previously published as S.O. 744 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 7th March, 1964 and whose term of appointment expired on 23rd January, 1967.

SCHEDULE-III contains those Valuers whose names were previously published as S.O. 744 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 7th March, 1964 and whose term of appointment expired on the 29th January, 1967.

2. The scale of charges for the remuneration of Valuers appointed by the Central Government for valuing any property shall be as fixed below and no such Valuer shall charge a fee at a scale higher than the scale so fixed:

Provided that where two or more properties are required to be valued:—

- (i) by a Committee of Arbitration or by a third Valuer in pursuance of a single order, or
- (ii) by a Valuer, in pursuance of a single reference made by a Controller of Estate Duty or at the instance of an accountable person,

all such properties shall be deemed to constitute a single unit of property for the purposes of fixing the fee payable to the Committee or the Valuer, as the case may be:

Provided further that where the same property or properties required to be valued by the same Committee of Arbitration or, as the case may be, by the same Valuer, is or are common to more than one case and the valuation relates to the same date, the Committee of Arbitration or the Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees at the scale fixed below only in one case and in the remaining case or cases the said Committee of Arbitration or Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees not exceeding rupees one hundred per case.

Scale of Charges

On the first Rs. 50,000/- of the property so valued.	1% of the value
On the next Rs. 1,00,000/- of the property so valued.	1% of the value
On the balance of the property so valued	1/8% of the value.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the remuneration payable to a Value ~~a~~ hall in no case be less than rupees fifty.

SCHEDULE I

Sl. No.	Name	Address
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I—Engineers/Surveyors/Architects

1.	Shri Banerjee, D.C., B.E., M.I.E.	12, Old Post Office Street, <i>Calcutta-1</i> .
2.	Shri Chatterjee, P.C., B.E.	12, Old Post Office Street, <i>Calcutta-1</i> .
3.	Shri Ghoshe, B.K., B.E., C.E.A., A.M.I.E.	16, Dr. Chatterji Lane, Post Office Serampore (Dist. Hoogly), West Bengal.
4.	Shri Moitra, S.B., B.Sc., (Cal), B.Sc.(Edin), C.E., A.M.I.E.	30/1, Goabagan Lane, <i>Calcutta-6</i> .
5.	Shri Abhyankar, P.S., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (Ind)	Patwardan Blocks, Near Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli (Maharashtra State).
6.	Shri Agashe, V.V., B.E. (Civil)	183, Shukrawar Peth, <i>Poona-2</i> .
7.	Shri Belaugi, M.H., F.I.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.	3rd Floor, Examiner Press Building, 35 Dalal Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
8.	Shri Bhansali, M.C., B.E., M.I.S., M.I.E. (Ind), A.M.I.St.E.(Engr)	c/o M/s Bhansali & Co., Architects, Engineers & Surveyors, 94, Medows Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
9.	Shri Chinchankar, K.B., B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E.	c/o M/s. K.B. Chinchankar & Co., Shantiniketan, 573/4, Shivaji-Nagar <i>Poona-4</i> .
10.	Shri Desai, R.V., B.E. (Civil), M.I.E.(Ind.) M.M.E.A.(Ind.)	Station Road, <i>Navsari</i> (Western Railway).
11.	Shri Fernandes, J.B., A.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A.	16, Murzaban Road, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
12.	Shri Joshi, D.V., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.	42, Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
13.	Shri Joshi L.V., B.E., (Civil)	Gole Colony, <i>Nasik</i> .
14.	Shri Kanga, H.N., B.Sc. (Edin), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.	c/o M/s Contractor Kanga & Co., 'Soorya Mahal', Junction of Medows Street and Military Square Lane, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
15.	Shri Kerbhase, N.D., B.E.A.M.I.E. (Ind).	936-1, North Sadar Bazar, Sholapur (<i>Poona</i>).
16.	Shri Pandit, V.V.	c/o Pandit Bros, Shiyal Motilal Mansion, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
17.	Shri Parekh, C.M., B.E., M.I.E.	Parekh Nivas, Halera Road, Bulsar (Dist. Surat) (Gujarat).
18.	Shri Patel, C.R., B.E.(Civil), A.M.I.E.	Panchmukhi, Mahadev Pole, <i>Baroda</i> .
19.	Shri Sheth, C.C., B.E. (Civil), M.I.E.(Ind.), A.I.A.S. (Lond.)	c/o M/s Sheth & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
20.	Shri Shah, K.S., B.Sc., (Lond), A.C.G.I., M.I.E., M.R.S.H.(Lond).	40-B, Ridge Road, Malabar Hills, <i>Bombay-6</i> .
21.	Shri Shah, S.B., B.E., A.M.I.E.	c/o M/s S.B. Shah & Co., Botwalla Building, 3rd Floor, 7-10, Horniman Circle, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
22.	Shri Talati, V.M., B.E. (Civil)	Vrajihar, Near Arunodaya Society, <i>Baroda-5</i> .
23.	Shri Thacker, R.N., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E., A.M.I. (Struct) E, (Lond.), M.R.S.H.(Lo id.	c/o M/s Ranchhoddas N. Thacker & Co. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
24.	Shri Vora, M.K., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.	c/o M/s Suverupatki & Vora, 56, Ali Chambers Tamarind Lane, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
25.	Shri Sud, A. C., B.Sc., (Civil) Hons., A. M.I.E. (Ind) B.A., LLB.	93-G (Top Floor), Connaught Circus, <i>New Delhi-1</i> .
26.	Shri Verma, D. S., C.E., A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.)	'Lakshmi Bhavan', Moti Katra, <i>Agra</i> .
27.	Shri Narayana Rao, C.R., B.E., M. I.E.	Karpagambal Nagar, Luz- <i>Madras-4</i> .
28.	Shri Rangaswami, V. S.	32/3, Usman Road, T. Nagar, <i>Madras-17</i> .
29.	Shri Somayazulu, J. S., B. E. (Civil), M. I. E.	14, Jagdambal Colony, Lloyd's Road, Royalpettah, <i>Madras-14</i> .
30.	Shri Bose, P., B. Sc. (Edin), C.E., M.I.E.	10, Hastings Street, <i>Calcutta-1</i> .

Sl. No.	Name	Address
31.	Shri Chakraburty, N. B., B. E., A.M.I.E.	District Engineer, Jalpaiguri, (<i>West Bengal</i>).
32.	Shri Ghosh, P. K. B.E., C. E., A.M.I.E.	13A, Beltala Road, <i>Calcutta-26</i> .
33.	Shri Mukerji, H. C. B.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.E., M.I.S., MASCE.	35/6, Paddapukkur Road, <i>Calcutta-20</i> .
34.	Shri Bhatt, M.G. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.	C/o M/s Kora & Bhatt, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
35.	Shri Bilmoria, M. R. B.A., B.E. (Civil).	C/o M/s Poonager, Bilmoria & Co. Cama Bldg., 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
36.	Shri Desai, S.R. B.E., (Civil), A.M.I.E., M.R.S.H. (Lond.)	Beaumont Chambers, 27/33, Medows Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
37.	Shri Ganjawala, H.L. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (Ind.), A.I.A.A. & S.	C/o. M/s Chinoy Buchia & Divecha 11, Bruce Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
38.	Shri Kapadia, Mahmuthai J. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.	C/o M/s Manubhai Jeshtaram & Co. Usuf Building, 43, Mahatma Gandhi Road, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
39.	Shri Mirchandani, G. N. B.E.	7-Jay Mahal, A-Road, Churchgate, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
40.	Shri Patwardhan, R.S. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	Circle Engineer, N. I. Trust, 14, Kachipura Ramdaspath, Nagpur (<i>Maharashtra</i>).
41.	Shri Poonagerh, N.H. B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), J.P.	C/o M/s Poonager Billimoria & Co. Cama Building, 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, <i>Bombay</i> .
42.	Shri Sambhare, G.D. G.D. Arch., A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), A.I.I.A.	C/o. M/s G. D. Sambhare & Co., Raja Bhadur Bansilal Motilal Mansion, 11- Bruce Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
43.	Shri Shah, K.D. B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	17, Second Floor, Khorshed Bldg., Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
44.	Shri Shah, S.C. B.Sc. (Engg.)	C/o S. S. Engineering Co., Dhannur, Sir P. M. Road, <i>Bombay-1</i> .
45.	Shri Shirpurkar, K. A., A.M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.)	C/o Nag Architecture & Engineering Service, Panch Pawli Road, Ashok Bhawan, Gandhi Bagh,, Nagpur-2.
46.	Shri Dildar Hussain, B.E., M.I.E., M. I.C.E., M.I.A.H.R.	'Alibagh', 268, Banjara Hill, <i>Hyderabad-34</i> .
47.	Shri Kanakraj, A B.E., M.I.E.	7-1-38, Ameerpet, <i>Hyderabad-16</i> .
48.	Shri Iyer, S. Thanoo, B.E., C.E. (Hons.)	60, LUZ Church Road, Mylapore, <i>Madras-4</i> .
49.	Shri Narayana Rao, T.S. B.E., M.I.E., M.I.S.E.	9, Mahatma Gandhi Road, <i>Bangalore-1</i> .
50.	Shri Venkatadas, N.K. B.E., A.M.I.E.	Shevapet, <i>Salem</i> .
51.	Shri Gupta, B. B. B.Sc. (Birm.), F.G.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.)	Kumudini Kutir, 1/1, Dove Lane, <i>Calcutta-29</i> .]
52.	Shri Mullick, S.N. M.E., M.M.G.I., F.G.M.S.	21/1B, Harekristo Sett Lane, <i>Calcutta-50</i> .
53.	Shri Joglekar, M.V. B.E., A.M.I.E.	1311, Shivaji Nagar, <i>Poona-5</i> .

II—*Accountants*

1. Shri Chatterjee, D.P.
B.A., B. Com. (Manchester), A.I.C.W.A.,
F.C.A.
2. Shri Ghosh, A.K.,
G.D.A., F.C.A.
3. Shri Nundy, M. K.,
B.Com., F.C.A.
4. Shri Roy, S.B.,
F.S.A.A., F.C.A.

10, Old Post Office Street, *Calcutta-29*.

Mission Court, 25, Rajendra Nath Mukerjee
Road, *Calcutta-1*.

C/o M/s Nundy Roy & Co., 6 Old Post
Office Street, *Calcutta*.

C/o M/s A. C. Roy & Co. 1B, Old Post
Office Street, *Calcutta-1*.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
5.	Shri Babur Ghanshyamdas Harikishindas, B.A., LL.B., F.C.A.	Bombay Mutual Annexc, 3rd Floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
6.	Shri Bhagwat, P.G.	Jiji House, 17, Raveline Street, Fort, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
7.	Shri Ajmera, B.L., B. Com., F.C.A.	Tewari Building, Mirza Ismail Road, <i>Jaipur</i> .
8.	Shri Chatterjee, Abimukta, G.D.A., F.C.A.	C/o M/s. Chatterjee & Chatterjee, Lajpat Rai Road, (Bans Phatak) <i>Varanasi-I</i> .
9.	Shri Joshi, R.D.	Shiv Vilas Palace, <i>Indore City</i> .
10.	Shri Narsimhan, K. V., M.A., G.D.A., F.C.A.	C/o M/s. K. V. Narsimhan & Co., 2/II, Mukkernallamuthu Chetty Street, <i>Madras-I</i> .
11.	Shri Mukherji, P. K., B. Com.	I-B, Old Post Office Street, <i>Calcutta-I</i> .
12.	Shri Almeida, P.M., F.C.A.	C/o M/s. Chhotalal H. Shah & Co., 'Gold Mohur', 1st Floor, Princess Street, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
13.	Shri Vachha, H. J.	C/o M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
14.	Shri Sivaramkrishnan, A. K., F.C.A.	C/o M/s. Fraser & Ross, Barrow House, 12, McLean Street, <i>Madras-I</i> .
15.	Shri Dhawan, S. N., B. Com., F.C.A.	C-37, Connaught Place, <i>New Delhi</i> .

III—Work of Art

1.	Prof. Bendre, N. S.	10, Kala Nagar, Bandra East, <i>Bombay-5I</i> .
2.	Dr. Moti Chandra, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)	Director, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
3.	Shri Selat, H. D., B.A., B.T., G.D. (Arts)	Insp. of Drawing & Craft Work, New Mental Hospital Bldg., Asarva, <i>Ahmedabad</i> .
4.	Shri Sanyal, B. C.	Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, Rabindra Bhawan, <i>New Delhi-I</i> .
5.	Shri Gue, Bhabani Charan, A.R.D.S. (Lond.), F.R.S.A. (Lond.)	Head of the Deptt. of Art & Crafts, Mayo College, <i>Aimer</i> .

IV—Actuaries

1.	Shri Algaonkar, D.N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.I.A. C/o The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., (Lond.)	New India Assurance Building, 4th Floor, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box No. 969, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
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SCHEDULE II

Sl. No.	Name	Address
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I—Engineers/Surveyors/Architects

1.	Shri Sharma, B. S., B.Sc., C.E. (Hons.), E-2/Army/E.C., EINC's Branch, Kashmir A.M.I.E. (Ind.)	House, D.H.Q., P.O. <i>New Delhi-II</i> .
2.	Shri Chopra, G. R., B.Sc. (Engg.) Hons., 2-L Sector 18/C, Chandigarh (Punjab). (Lond.)	

II—Accountants

1.	Shri Amin Chandra kant Raojibhai .	1299-B/I, Lal Darwaja, (Near Dr. K. M. Shah's Hospital) <i>Ahmedabad-I</i> .
2.	Shri Hansotia Pestonji Cowasji, B.Com., Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma F.C.A., F.S.A.A., F.I.C.W.A., J.P.	Gandhi Road, <i>Bombay-I</i> .
3.	Shri Thakkar Jayantilal, K., B. Com., G.D.A., III (A), Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. F.C.A.	University Fort, <i>Bombay-I</i> .

Sl. No.	Name	Address
III— <i>Actuary</i>		
1.	Shri R. Radive, J. T., B.Sc., F.I.A. . . .	Manager (E.D.P.), Life Insurance Corporation of India, Central Office, "Yogakshema", Madame Cama Road, Bombay.

SCHEDULE—III

Sl. No.	Name	Address
I— <i>Engineers/Surveyors/Architects</i>		
1.	Shri Shah, N. A., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.Struct. Eng (Lond)	Mahul Bungalow, Ashok Colony, R.V. Desai Road, Baroda.
2.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, A. . . .	C/o G. Ramani, Senior Engineer, Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd., Mettur Dam, R.S.
II— <i>Accountants</i>		
1.	Shri Bhargava, Ramesh Chandra, B.Com., LL.B., F.C.A.	"Chandralok", 558, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow.
2.	Shri Choksey, P. K., A.C.A. . . .	C/o M/s. Price Waterhouse Peat & Co., B-4, Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-I.
3.	Shri Sen, R. N., A.C.A. . . .	C/o M/s. Price Waterhouse Peat & Co., B-4, Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-I.

[No. 4/F. No. 5/93/66-E.D.]

G. R. HEGDE, Dy. Secy.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, WEST BENGAL, CALCUTTA**CENTRAL EXCISE***Calcutta, the 28th March 1967*

S.O. 1286.—In partial modification of this Collectorate Notification No. 4/1963 dated 26th July 1963, the following condition, under Sl. No. 3 in Col. 4 of the table annexed thereto against Rule 224(1) of Central Excise Rules, 1944 shall be substituted, namely:

- (i) In the case of tobacco warehouses, clearances after 6 P.M. on a working day and on Sundays and Holidays, shall be permitted only in those cases where assessment and weighment and other formalities are completed before 6 P.M. on the preceding working day.
- (ii) existing condition shall be numbered as 2.

[No. 2/1967.]

D. R. KOHLI, Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)****ORDER***New Delhi, the 5th April 1967*

S.O. 1287.—The Principal Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi, was granted an import licence No. G/AU/1004131/C/XX/18/C/H/18, dated 18th March,

1964 for Rs 4,400. He has applied for a duplicate of the Licence on the ground that the original licence has been lost. It is further stated that the original was not registered with the Customs and not utilised.

2 In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit I am satisfied that the original licence No. G/AU/1004131/C/XX/18/C/H/18, has been lost and direct that a duplicate licence should be issued to the applicant. The original licence is cancelled

[No. F. DLH/C-9/63-64/LVC/27]

P. M. BANDOPADHYAYA,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.
for Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER'

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports Control Order, 1955, dated the 7th December, 1955, as amended from time to time, the undersigned hereby cancels both Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. G/DG/2105007/C/XX/22/CH/21, dated the 17th March, 1966, for the import of Hewlett-Packard Waveguide Phase Shifter, UHF Signal Generator etc valued at Rs 12939 issued in favour of M/s. The Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd., B-7, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

2 The reasons for cancellation is that both the copies have been lost/misplaced by the licensee, who has requested for the issued of duplicate licence in lieu thereof.

[No. 130-S/Cont/65-66/LVI]

S. A. SESHAN,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1289—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Metals No. S.O. 3044 dated the 1st October, 1966.

[No. C2-20(3)/66.]

S.O. 1290—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 2608, dated the 24th July, 1964.

[No. C2-20(1)/63.]

RAM SAHAY, Dy. Secy

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1291.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning No. F. 18-80/66 MPT, dated the 9th February, 1966,

published as S.O. 502, at page 444 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated the 19th February, 1966,—

for "Institute of Medicine, III, Mandalay"
read "Institute of Medicine, Mandalay".

[No. F. 18-80/65-MPT.]

V. K. SAMANTROY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 10th April 1967

S. O. 1292.—In pursuance of clause (f) of section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) and clauses (i) and (k) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby refixes with effect from the date of the publication of this notification, label charges for Agmark labels to be affixed on the containers of Turmeric intended for export, and makes the following amendments to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. 2059 dated the 3rd July, 1965, namely :—

In the said notification, for item 3. "Turmeric" and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. Turmeric	(a) Bulbs and fingers	64 kg.	0.55
		73—76 kg.	0.66
		89—92 kg.	0.83
	other packs.	0.05 for every 5 kg. or part thereof.	
	(b) Powder	75 kg.	1.05
		other pack sizes	0.03 for every 1 kg. or part thereof."

[No. F. 15-4/66-AM.]

B. D. KAPUR, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

(Directorate General of Shipping)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Bombay, the 21st January 1967

S.O. 1293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 391 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) No. S.O. 3144, dated the 17th December, 1960, the Director General of Shipping hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Director General of Shipping, No. S.O. 3303, dated the 15th October, 1966, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, in the entries under the heading "Officers and Authorities" for the entry "The Trustees of the Port of Calcutta" the entry "The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta" shall be substituted.

[No. 66-SH(2)/62.]

K. C. MADAPPA,
Director General of Shipping.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

(Department of Works and Housing)

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S. O. 1294.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints the Officers mentioned in column 1 of the table below, being gazetted officers of Government, to the Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said table.

TABLE

Designation of officers.	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction.
I	2
1. Divisional Superintendents, South Central Railway, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Vijayawada & Hubli.	Premises under the administrative control of South Central Railway situated within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction.

[No. 21011 (4)/66-Pol.]

New Delhi, the 10th April 1967

S.O. 1295.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, (32 of the 1958), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column 1 of the table below, being gazetted officers of Government, to be Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on Estate Officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said table.

THE TABLE

Sl. No.	Designation of Officers	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
I	2	3
1	District Manager Telephones, Hyderabad Telephone Distt. Hyderabad.	Premises under the administrative control of the Posts & Telegraphs Department situated within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction.
2	District Manager Bangalore Telephones, District Bangalore.	
3	Director of P & T, Jammu & Kashmir Circle, Srinagar	
4	Director Telecommunications P & T Training Centre, Jabalpur.	

[No. 21011(4)/66-Pol.]

K. C. JOSHI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1296.—In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Schedule 'B' to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 1955, dated the 25th June, 1962 and in modification of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 3702, dated the 10th December, 1966, the appointment of Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister of Education, Government of India, as Chairman of the General Committee of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, is hereby notified.

[No. F. 8-34/66-N.S. 4.]

P. D. SHUKLA,
Joint Educational Adviser (S. & L.)

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S.O. 1297.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of—

- (i) Rule 118(a),
- (ii) Rule 119(1)(a),
- (iii) Rule 118(c),
- (iv) Rule 130, and
- (v) Rule 123(7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following apparatus in conjunction with one 3·3 KV Russian Electrical Excavator, Model EKG-4·6, Serial No. 513:

- (1) One 100 Amps, 6·6 KV Oil circuit breaker made in U.S.S.R. Serial No. 348.
- (2) One 250 KW, 3·3 KV, 3 Phase Motor, U.S.S.R. make Serial No. 140030.
- (3) One 30 KVA, 3·3 KV/230 Volts, 3 Phase, Star/Star Transformer, neutral of 230 volts system insulated, Type TM-30/6T-3 Serial No. 13509.
- (4) One length of 250 metres, 3·3 KV grade, 4 core rubber insulated flexible trailing cable, Type KWB-T, 3 x 25 sq.m.m. power cores and 1 x 10 sq. m.m. earth core, not armoured, individually screened of sufficient current carrying capacity in keeping with the rating of the equipments installed in the shovel made in USSR, conforming to the Russian standard specification receiving incoming 3·3 KV supply from one 200 Amps, 3·3 KV oil circuit breaker, Reyrolle Serial No. 2QSF/552.

In the Open Cast Mine at Deposit No. 14, Bailadila Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 118(a), the portable motor driving the generator set in the shovel may be used at 3·3 KV, (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), one 30 KVA 3·3 KV/230 volts, 3 Phase Star/Star Transformer with its associated equipment using energy at 3·3 KV may not be fixed apparatus as being installed on the portable shovel moving from place to place, the same having a portable sense, (3) in relaxation of Rule 118(c), the 127 Volts system of supply intended for use for lighting purposes within the shovel from 30 KVA, 3·3 KV/230 Volts, 3 Phase transformer, the transformer having the neutral of the secondary insulated and as such the voltage of the system being obtained between a phase and insulated neutral and not between phases as contemplated in Rule 118(c), the 127 Volts system of supply is specially considered and may be used, (4) in relaxation of Rule 130, the neutral point of 30 KVA, 3·3 KV/230 Volts 3 Phase transformer may remain insulated, and (5) in relaxation of Rule 123(7), the flexible cable not exceeding 250 metres in length may be used with the portable machine and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The 3·3 KV supply to the flexible cable should be provided with earth leakage protection.
- (2) The over current trips of the circuit breaker controlling 3·3 KV supply to the flexible cable shall be in keeping with the rating of the 3·3 KV motor driving the generator set, installed in the portable machine.

- (3) The installation and wirings inside the shovel shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular, Rules 115-117, 121, 124 and 125.
- (4) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electric supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (5) The Excavating Machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avoid danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit including the driving motor, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (6) The operators of the Shovel shall be trained and authorised for operating the shovel with competency and due care to avoid danger.
- (7) The unarmoured flexible cable supplied by the manufacturers shall be replaced by pliable armoured flexible cable of adequate current carrying capacity at an early date under intimation to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines:

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL.II-6/2/67(i).]

S.O. 1298.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of—

- (i) Rule 118(a),
- (ii) Rule 119 (1) (a),
- (iii) Rule 118 (c),
- (iv) Rule 130, and
- (v) Rule 123 (7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following apparatus in conjunction with one 3.3 KV Russian Electrical Excavator, Model EKG-4.6 Serial No.514:

1. One 100 Amps, 6.6 KV Oil circuit breaker made in U.S.S.R. Serial No. 345.
2. One 250 KW, 3.3 KV, 3 Phase Motor, U.S.S.R. make Serial No. 140046.
3. One 30 KVA, 3.3 KV/230 Volts, 3 Phase, Star/Star Transformer, neutral of 230 volts system insulated, Type TM-30/6T-2 Serial No. 816702.
4. One length of 250 metres, 3.3. KV grade, 4 core rubber insulated flexible trailing cable, Type KWB-T, 3 x 25 sq. m.m. power cores and 1 x 10 sq. m.m. earth core, not armoured, individually screened of sufficient current carrying capacity in keeping with the rating of the equipments installed in the shovel made in U.S.S.R. conforming to the Russian standard specification receiving incoming 3.3 KV supply from one 200 Amps, No. 2 QSF/043.

In the Open Cast Mine at Deposit No. 14, Bailadilla Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 118(a), the portable motor driving the generator set in the shovel may be used at 3.3 KV, (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), one 30 KV A, 3.3 KV/250 Volts, 3 Phase Star/Star Transformer with its associated equipment using energy at 3.3 KV may not be fixed apparatus as being installed on the portable shovel moving from place to place, the same having a portable sense, (3) in relaxation of Rule 118(c) the 127 Volts system of supply intended for use for lighting purposes within the shovel from 30 KVA, 3.3 KV/230 Volts, 3 Phase transformer, the transformer having the neutral of the secondary insulated and as such the voltage of the system being obtained between a phase and insulated neutral and not between phase as contemplated in Rule 118(c), the 127 Volts system of supply is specially considered and may be used, (4) in relaxation of Rule 130, the neutral point of 30 KVA, 3.3 KV/230 Volts, 3 Phase transformer may remain insulated, and (5) in relaxation of Rule 123(7), the flexible cable not exceeding 250 metres in length may be used with the

portable machine and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable should be provided with earth leakage protection.
- (2) The over current trips of the circuit breaker controlling 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable shall be in keeping with the rating of the 3.3 KV motor driving the generator set, installed in the portable machine.
- (3) The installation and wirings inside the shovel shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular, Rules 115—117, 121, 124 and 125.
- (4) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electric supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (5) The Excavating Machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avoid danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit including the driving motor, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (6) The operators of the Shovel shall be trained and authorised for operating the shovel with competency and due care to avoid danger.
- (7) The unarmoured flexible cable supplied by the manufacturers shall be replaced by pliable armoured flexible cable of adequate current carrying capacity at an early date under intimation to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines:

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL.II-6/2/67(H).]
D. K. BASU, Dy. Director (Tech.)

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION
(Department of Labour and Employment)**

New Delhi, the 4th April 1967

S.O. 1299.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Shri M. Ramachandra Iyer, Contractor Uthiyam Gypsum Mines, 32, Perumal Koil Street, Ariyalur Post Office, Trichy District and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 20th March, 1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS

Monday the 6th day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred & Sixty seven.
(15th day of Phalguna 1888 Saka)

PRESENT:

Sri B. S. Somasundaram, B.A., B.L., Industrial Tribunal.
I. D. No. 77 of 1966

(In the matter of the dispute between the workmen and the management of Shri M. Ramachandra Iyer, Contractor, Uthiyam Gypsum Mines, Tiruchirapalli).

BETWEEN

The President,
National Gypsum Workers' Union, Udhlyam Branch.
Odhiyam P.O., Trichy District.

AND

Shri Ramachandra Iyer, Contractor, Uthiyam Gypsum Mines, No. 32, Perumal Koil Street, Ariyalur P.O., Trichy District.

Reference: Order No: 24/51/66-LRI dated December 1966, Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment), Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing this day, upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Sri I. M. Moinuddin, General Secretary appearing for the Union and of Sri K. R. Ramabhadran, Advocate appearing for the Management and the parties having filed a joint memorandum of settlement praying for an award in terms thereof, the Tribunal made the following:

AWARD

The dispute between the workmen and their employer Sri M. Ramachandra Iyer, Contractor, Uthiyam Gypsum Mines of Messrs Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Dalmapuram relating to refusal of work to a clerk and a night watchman has been referred to this tribunal for adjudication by the Government of India, as per their Order No. 24/51/66-LRI dated December 1966. Department of Labour & Employment, New Delhi. The issue referred is as below:—

"Whether the action of Shri M. Ramachandra Iyer, Contractor, Uthiyam Gypsum Mines, Odhiyam Post Office, of Messrs. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, Dalmapuram in refusing to give work to Shri Nallathambi, clerk and Shri Nallu, Night Watchman from the 1st August, 1966 and from the 1st September, 1966 respectively was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

2. The union has filed a claim statement averring therein that no enquiry was conducted under the provisions of the standing orders against Sri Nallathambi and Sri Nallu and that with a view to victimise these two workers for their union activities the management has refused work to them. The management has filed a counter denying the allegations in the claim statement and averring that these two workers absented from work without any leave application and without prior permission and therefore their services were terminated.

3. When the dispute was taken up to-day for enquiry, both the parties have filed a joint memo of settlement praying for an award in terms thereof. By the settlement, the management has agreed to pay Rs. 150 to Nallathambi and Rs. 60 to Nallu and the workers have agreed that they have no other claims against the management Sri Ramachandra Iyer. I hold that the settlement is just and fair to both the parties. The same is recorded.

4. There will be an award in terms of the said settlement. There will be no order as to costs. The terms of settlement will form an annexure to the award.

Sd./- B. S. SOMASUNDARAM,
Industrial Tribunal.

Witnesses examined on both sides: Nil.

Documents marked on both sides: Nil.

ANNEXURE

Memorandum of Compromise

(1) This memorandum of compromise entered this 6th of March recording the following terms of settlement.

(2) The Respondent by consent of parties will pay Rs. 150 (One hundred and fifty only) to the first petitioner Nallathambi and Rs. 60 (Sixty only) to the 2nd petitioner Nallu. The Respondent is given one month's time to pay the amounts mentioned above.

(3) The petitioners also agree that they have no other claim against the Respondent N. Ramachandra Iyer and they are agreeing for this compromise, in full and final settlement of all their claims against the Respondent. There may be an award in terms of this settlement.

Dated at Kumbakonam this 6th day of March 1967.

(Sd:) N. RAMACHANDRA IYER.

(Sd.) I. M. MOINUDDIN.

[No. 24/51/66/LRI.]

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S.O. 1300.—In exercise] of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3109, dated the 25th September, 1965, the Central Government hereby appoints each of the officers mentioned in column 2 of the Table annexed hereto as conciliation officers for—

- (i) all industries carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government;
- (ii) all railways;
- (iii) all controlled industries specified by the Central Government under item (i) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- (iv) the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;
- (v) the Air India Corporation;
- (vi) the Indian Airlines Corporation;
- (vii) the Agricultural Refinance Corporation;
- (viii) the Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- (ix) the Unit Trust of India;
- (x) all banking and insurance companies;
- (xi) all mines, oil fields, Cantonment Boards and major ports,

in the respective areas specified in the corresponding entries in column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Sl. No.	Designation of Officers 1	Territorial jurisdiction 3
1	Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	Whole of India but with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the jurisdiction extends only in relation to industrial disputes concerning workmen employed under the Government of India.
2	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	Whole of India but with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the jurisdiction extends only in relation to industrial disputes concerning workmen employed under the Government of India.
3	Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner, (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	Do.
4	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	Do.
5	Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.	Do.
6	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	Do.
7	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol.	Do.
8	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.	Do.
9	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur.	Do.
10	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay.	Do.
11	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras.	Do.
12	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad.	Do.
13	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.	Do.
14	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.	Do.
15	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer.	Do.
16	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	Do.
17	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	Do.

1	2	3
18 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Kanpur.		The States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and the State of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to Industrial disputes concerning workmen employed under the Government of India.
19 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-I.		
20 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-II.		
21 Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central), Chandigarh.		
22 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Jabalpur.		
23 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bilaspur.		The State of Madhya Pradesh.
24 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Ajmer.		The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
25 Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central), Ahmedabad.		
26 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Bombay.		
27 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur.		The States of Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Goa-Daman and Diu.
28 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vasco-da-gama.		
29 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Madras.		The States of Madras and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
30 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Ernakulam.		
31 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam.		
32 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Hyderabad.		The States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.
33 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bangalore.		
34 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Calcutta.		The States of West Bengal (excluding the Civil districts of Burdwan, Bhirbhum, Bankura, and Purulia), Assam, and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.
35 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shillong.		
36 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Ansansol.		
37 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj.		The State of Orissa and the Civil districts of Burdwan, Bhirbhum, Bankura and Purulia, in West Bengal.
38 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jharsuguda.		
39 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), Dhanbad.		The State of Bihar.
40 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hazaribagh.		

[F. No. 1/8/67-LRI.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1967

S.O. 1301.—Whereas the Industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are pending before Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay;

And, whereas a number of other industrial disputes are also pending before the said Industrial Tribunal;

And Whereas for the ends of justice and convenience of parties, the disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed should be disposed of without further delay;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said disputes from the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay and transfers the same to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the disposal of the said proceedings and directs that the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, shall proceed with the said proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

S.I. No.	Parties to the dispute	Reference No. and date to the Industrial Tribunal	S.O. No. of Gazette and year of Publication
1	2	3	4
1	The quarries of the Kymore Cement Works of Associated Cement Company Limited, and their workmen.	22/25/64/LRI dated 27-1-1965	446/65
2	The Gupta Lime Works, Katni and their workmen employed in the Barari Quarries.	22/14/63/LRII dated 26-4-1963	1268/63
3	Messrs Kishan Chand and Company, Post Office Ramakone, District Chhindwara and their workmen employed in Kachindana Manganese Mines No. 4.	21/4/63/LRII dated 22-5-1964.	1860/64
4	The Manganese Mines Owners in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and their workmen.	23/45/60/LRII dated 19-4-1961.	968/61

[F. No. 26/11/66/LRI.]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1302.—Whereas the employers in relation to the "Switzerland" General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay and their workmen represented by the General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay, have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an industrial dispute that exists between them to an Industrial Tribunal in respect of the matters set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay, represents the majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the following demand relating to Gratuity put forward by the workmen is justified?

"On retirement, or retrenchment or on death or on total and permanent disability of an employee while in the service of the Company:

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months basic salary.

On resignation from service after completion of 10 years continuous service:

One month's basic salary for each year of continuous service subject to a maximum of 20 months basic salary.

On termination of service by the Company:

One month's basic salary for each completed year of service but not more than 20 months basic salary.

The salary for the purpose of calculation of Gratuity shall be the terminal basic salary drawable by the employee previous to death, disablement, retirement, resignation, retrenchment or termination of service as the case may be."

[No. 70/5/66-LR.IV.]

New Delhi, the 10th April 1967

S.O. 1303.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab and Sind Bank Limited, Amritsar and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed,

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Ishwar Das Pawar shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Chandigarh and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of the Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., H.O. New Delhi, was justified in stopping increment of Shri Satnam Singh, Clerk of their Patiala Branch due in the year, 1965 with future effect? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

[No 51(66)/66-LRIV]

A L HANNA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1967

S.O. 1304—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No 2, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the East Sitalpur Colliery (Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th March, 1967

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No 60 of 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the East Sitalpur Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri P N Chaturvedi, Chief Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri K. Chatterjee, Organising Secretary.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines

AWARD

By Order No. 6/101/66-LR II, dated 30th September, 1965 the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the East Sitalpur Colliery, P.O. Ukhra, Dist. Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matter specified in the following schedule:

“Whether the management of East Sitalpur Colliery were justified in dismissing Shri Durjan Rajbhar from service with effect from the 1st April, 1965? If not to what relief is the workmen entitled?”

2 The workman, Durjan Rajbhar, worked as a loader under East Sitalpur Colliery for 4 years. He was a member of Colliery Mazdoor Union which has a unit at East Sitalpur colliery. On 24th January 1965, Durjan Rajbhar went down to work in the first shift beginning at 8 A.M. He saw Loka Das, a pick miner, taking basketfuls of coal for filling his tub. Durjan protested saying that

Loka Das had no business to take blasted coal or machine-cut coal and as a pick miner it was his duty to cut his own coal and load the same. There was a quarrel between the two workmen. According to Durjan Rajbhar, he then snatched away the 'belcha' or shovel from Loka Das and threw it away. According to Loka Das, Durjan Rajbhar having snatched away the belcha hit with it causing a bleeding injury below his left eye before throwing away the belcha. Loka Das reported the matter to the authorities and a charge-sheet was drawn up against Durjan Rajbhar on 24th January, 1965 for assaulting Loka Das with a belcha. Durjan Rajbhar submitted a reply stating that he did not assault Loka Das with the belcha, but that he had found Loka Das loading his tub with machine coal, i.e. coal blasted or cut with the coal cutting machine; and he protested saying that the pick miners were not take the machine coal, and over this there was a quarrel between the parties. The reply given was not considered satisfactory and an enquiry was held by the Welfare Officer, Mukand Rai Bhatt on 31st January, 1965. Six witnesses including Loka Das were examined to support the charge and on the other side only Durjan Rajbhar gave his statement, namely that he did not assault Loka Das with the belcha but he merely snatched it and threw it away because Loka Das was loading machine coal. The enquiry officer however made the finding that the charge of assaulting Loka Das with the belcha was established by direct evidence and he submitted his report accordingly on 24th March, 1965. He has explained the delay in submitting the report by saying that in the meantime he was very busy with other work e.g., arranging the Safety Fortnight at the colliery during the month of February, 1965. The enquiring officer did not recommend any sentence, but the manager submitted a report to the director giving his opinion that Durjan Rajbhar ought to be dismissed. The director approved of the order of dismissal and thereupon an order of dismissal was issued on Durjan Rajbhar on 1st April, 1965.

3. According to the union, the management was dissatisfied with Durjan Rajbhar as he took an active part in connection with the formation of the branch of the Colliery Mazdoor Union at East Sitalpur Colliery; and the enquiry was not a fair enquiry as Durjan Rajbhar wanted to examine defence witnesses and had taken with him 3 witnesses to prove his defence case but these witnesses were not examined by the enquiry officer. According to the management the enquiry was conducted fairly and no defence witness was taken or tendered for examination by Durjan Rajbhar at the enquiry, and the dismissal was ordered entirely for the proved misconduct of assaulting another worker underground; and therefore, there could be no challenge to the order.

4. The main question for consideration is whether the domestic enquiry was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice. If witnesses were taken by Durjan Rajbhar for examining in his own defence and they were tendered at the enquiry but the enquiry officer refused to examine them, it would follow that there was no fair enquiry. But the evidence of Enquiring Officer, Mukand Raj Bhatt, is that at the enquiry he asked Durjan Rajbhar whether he wanted to examine any defence witness and Durjan said that he had no defence witness; and such a note was recorded by the Enquiring Officer in his proceedings. It appears that in the first complaint made by the union to the Conciliation Officer on 2nd April 1965 (Ext. 1) it was merely mentioned that a show of enquiry was made and proper opportunity was not given to the workman to defend himself. It was only in a second letter written on 7th August 1965 (Ext. 2) that the union stated definitely that the workman took 3 witnesses with him, namely Radha Singh, Sitani Gosai and Ganesh Nunia but was not allowed to examine them in his defence. This allegation made more than 3 months after the dismissal and not contained definitely in the first letter of 2nd April 1965, cannot be accepted in view of the evidence of the Enquiring Officer and the note made by him in the record of the proceedings. No other ground has been urged for showing that the enquiry was not properly held.

5. As regards the contention of the union that the management was dissatisfied with Durjan Rajbhar because he took an active part in organising the branch of the Colliery Mazdoor Union at East Sitalpur Colliery, there is the evidence of the Welfare Officer, Mukand Raj Bhatt, that Durjan Rajbhar never went to him representing grievance of the workmen or purporting to act on behalf of the Colliery Mazdoor Union. No documentary evidence has been produced to show that Durjan Rajbhar whether alone or jointly with others filed petitions concerning grievances of workmen. The Colliery Mazdoor Union is not recognised by the management, but there is no reason why a workman who is a member of that union should be victimised by the management.

6. Shri K. Chatterjee has urged that the sentence imposed was too severe; Durjan Rajbhar thought that blasted coal or machine-cut coal was being wrongly taken by a pick miner and so he tried to prevent this by snatching away the

belcha and if incidentally the pickminer received a slight bleeding injury, it was not an offence which would call for dismissal. It may be conceded that a lesser sentence would have served the interest of justice, but the severity of the sentence alone cannot be regarded as malafide or vindictive or unfair labour practice. It has no doubt been held by the Supreme Court in Hind Construction and Engineering Company Ltd. Vs. their workmen (1965 I LLJ 462) that where the punishment is shockingly disproportionate or is such as no reasonable employer would impose in like circumstances the tribunal may treat the imposition of such punishment as itself showing victimisation or unfair labour practice. In the present case the punishment though severe cannot be regarded as shockingly disproportionate as employers necessarily have to take a stern view of disorderly conduct underground.

7. I find therefore that the dismissal of Shri Durjan Rajbhar with effect from the 1st April, 1965, though harsh, did not amount to victimisation or unfair labour practice. Accordingly, no relief can be given to the workman concerned.

Dated the 20th March, 1967.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.
[No. 6/101/65-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S.O. 1305.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Rudrampur Division, Post Office Kothagudium Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Mohammad Najmuddin, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the action of the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited in terminating the services of Shri Kolyada Gattalah, Coal Filler, Gang No. 28, Incline No. 5, was justified?
- (ii) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. F. 7/6/67-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1306.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudium Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Mohammad Najmuddin, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

(i) Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudium Collieries, Andhra Pradesh, is justified in denying payment of jungle allowance to the workers employed in boring operations in Tellavagu, river bed, in terms of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 5 of the arbitration award of Shri O. Venkatachalam dated the 29th April, 1966? and
(ii) if not, to what relief are the workers entitled?

[No. 7/46/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1307.—Whereas, the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Jambad Colliery of Messrs. North Adjai Coal Company, Private Limited, Post Office Kajoragram, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Calcutta, constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the suspension of Sarvashri Radharaman Roy, P.F. Clerk, Moni Bhushan Bose, Despatch Clerk and Purnendu Chatterjee, Loading Clerk without payment of suspension allowance with effect from the 14th November, 1965, 10th December, 1965 and 12th December, 1965 respectively by the management of Jambad Colliery was justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 6/21/67-LRII.]

S.O. 1308.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Pure Searsolle Colliery, Post Office Searsolerajbari (Burdwan) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the services of Shri Bholanath Banerjee were utilised by the management of Pure Searsolle Colliery as an apprentice or munshi? In either case, to what wages and allowances is he entitled and from what date?
2. Whether the termination of services of the said workman with effect from the 23rd December, 1966 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 6/10/67-LRII.]

S.O. 1309.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Amlabad Colliery, Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra (Dhanbad), and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(i) Whether the action of the management of Amlabad Colliery of Bhowra Kankaneey Collieries Limited, in stopping from work, the following workers with effect from the 21st March, 1966 was justified:—

1. Shri Chandu Kahar	Sand Loader
2. Shri Gobardhan Dhoba	-do-
3. Shri Dayal Kahar	-do-
4. Shri Chaitu Rajwar	-do-
5. Shri Chakardhar Gorai	-do-
6. Shri Pahalwan Dhoba	-do-
7. Shri Yunum Mia	-do-
8. Shri Rameshwar Gorai	-do-
9. Shrimati Nimia Mahtain	-do-
10. Shrimati Sumdri Rajwarin	-do-
11. Shrimati Sujuni Mahtain	-do-

(ii) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 2/192/66-LRII.]

S. O. 1310.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Balihari Colliery of Messrs Balihari Colliery Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(i) Whether the action of the management of Balihari Colliery of Messrs Balihari Colliery Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, in transferring the miners named below to the colliery named against their respective names with effect from the 1st November, 1965, was justified?

Sl. No.	Name of the miners transferred	Name of the colliery to which they are transferred			
			I	2	3
1	Shri Joti Manjhi	Murulidih Colliery.			
2	Shri Imaman Mia	Do.			
3	Shri Barhan Bhua	Do.			
4	Shri Baleswar Dhobi	Do.			
5	Shri Bhagirathi Gope	Do.			
6	Shri Mindo Sao	Do.			
7	Shri Salim Mia	Do.			
8	Shri Joti Orang.	Do.			
9	Shri Manohar Orang.	Do.			
10	Shri Jhari Orang.	Do.			
11	Shri Nasir Mia	Do.			
12	Shri Sikandar Mia	Do.			
13	Shri Abdul Mia	Do.			
14	Shri Sodhan Orang	Do.			
15	Shri Latu Kumhar.	Do.			
16	Shri Sahadul Mia	Do.			
17	Shri Fagu Orang.	Do.			
18	Shri Liloo Hazam	Do.			

1	2	3
19	Shri Ozir Bhua	Mu. Iidih Colliery.
20	Shri Sarwan Orang	Do.
21	Shri Roshan Mia	Do.
22	Shri Dil Mohammad	Do.
23	Shri Habib Mia	Do.
24	Shri Siban Bhuia	Do.
25	Shri Jugal Rajwar	Do.
26	Shri Salkhu Majhi	Do.
27	Shri Annoj Das	Do.
28	Shri Sakil Mia	Do.
29	Shri Mukund Bauri	Do.
30	Shri Samsher Mia	Do.
31	Shri Joti Bouri	Do.
32	Shri Rabi Orang	Do.
33	Shri Chuna Manjhi	Do.
34	Shri Kewal Mahato	Do.
35	Shri Bakhorai Mahato	Do.
36	Shri Narshing Singh	Do.
37	Shri Arjoon Singh	Do.
38	Shri Alijan Mia (Ozir)	Do.
39	Shri Jageswar Dusadh	Do.
40	Shri Pusha' Majhi	Do.
41	Shri Neman Mia	Do.
42	Shri Teter Pashi	Do.
43	Shri Doman Chamar	Do.
44	Shri Lochan Chamar	Do.
45	Shri Dewani Mia	Do.
46	Shri Nemi Bhuia	Do.
47	Shri Liloo Bhuia	Do.
48	Shri Charan Mahato	Do.
49	Shri Naro Mahato	Do.
50	Shri Nandlall Dusadh	Do.
51	Shri Ruplall Mahato	Do.
52	Shri Gulab Mahato	Do.
53	Shri Mindo Mahato	Do.
54	Shri Khiru Sao	Do.
55	Shri Abdul Mia	Do.
56	Shri Thanu Mahato	Do.
57	Shri Banwari Ram	Do.
58	Shri Rambarat Dusadh	Do.
59	Shri Alijan Mia (Teko)	Do.
60	Shri Janki Barhi	Do.
61	Shri Abu Mia	Do.
62	Shri Hari Sao	Do.
63	Shri Jhari Mia	Do.
64	Shri Leldhari Mahato	Do.
65	Shri Liyakar Mian	Do.
66	Shri Latan Chamar	Do.
67	Shri Haro Dhobi	Do.
68	Shri Gopal Bauri	Do.
69	Shri Alibox Mian	Do.
70	Shri Gulam Rasul	Do.
71	Shri Ozir Mian	Do.
72	Shri Janaki Mahato	Do.
73	Shri Radhika Singh	Do.
74	Shri Ramjan Mian	Do.
75	Shri Surjan Manjhi	Bhatdee Colliery.
76	Shri Dhani Pashi	Do.
77	Shri Shankar Manjhi	Do.
78	Shri Rabhunandan Kurmi	Do.
79	Shri Matabhik Passi	Do.
80	Shri Raman Kurmi	Do.
81	Shri Bilat Bhuia	Do.
82	Shri Atwari Mahato	Do.
83	Shri Hublai Orang	Do.
84	Shri Shamsundar Thakur	Do.
85	Shri Mahabir Kurmi	Do.

I

2

3

86	Shri Bharat Kurmi	Bhatdee Colliery.
87	Shri Satidin Kurmi	Do.
88	Shri Jiblal Dhobi	Do.
89	Shri Tahal Mahato	Do.
90	Shri Sarjoo Passi	Do.
91	Shri Teko Dhobi	Do.
92	Shri Satrughan Mahato	Do.
93	Shri Kisto Mahato	Do.
94	Shri Sankar Mahato	Do.
95	Shri Ruplal Dusadh	Do.
96	Shri Sahabali Mian	Do.
97	Shri Jagdeo Chamar.	Do.
98	Shri Jalaluddin	Do.
99	Shri Moti Mahato	Do.
100	Shri Jawahir Bhuria	Do.
101	Shri Rameswar Bhuria	Do.
102	Shri Ramdhani Singh	Do.
103	Shri Baleswar Barhi	Do.
104	Shri Nanku Majhi	Do.
105	Shri Pokhan Hajam	Do.
106	Shri Lokhan Rajwar	Do.
107	Shri Mehindi Rajwar	Do.
108	Shri Dhuma Majhi	Do.
109	Shri Suchand Mahato	Do.
110	Shri Janki Barhi	Do.
111	Shri Dayal Chamar	Do.
112	Shri Chander Sao	Do.
113	Shri Ramsureman Gope	Do.
114	Shri Chaita Orang	Do.
115	Shri Damri Chamar	Do.
116	Shri Budhu Mahato	Do.
117	Shri Kaloo Rajwar	Do.
118	Shri Sunder Lal B. P.	Do.
119	Shri Tribeni Chamar	Do.
120	Shri Deglal Chamar	Do.
121	Shri Sarju Bhuria	Do.
122	Shri Tahal Chamar	Do.
123	Shri Mohan Chamar	Do.
124	Shri Garib Bhuria	Do.
125	Shri Prayag Dhobi	Do.
126	Shri Jhari Mahato	Do.
127	Shri Sahadat Mia	Do.
128	Shri Shibu Passi	Do.
129	Shri Peyari Chamar	Do.
130	Shri Manu Chamar	Do.
131	Shri Charan Mahato	Do.
132	Shri Deoki Mahato	Do.
133	Shri Mangal Mahato	Do.
134	Shri Sukar Sao	Do.
135	Shri Jagdish Ram	Do.
136	Shri Parmeghwari Ram	Do.
137	Shri Banshi Ram	Do.
138	Shri Darshan Mahato	Do.
139	Shri Ruplal Dhobi	Do.
140	Shri Mangaram Rajwar	Do.
141	Shri Dukhi Chamar	Do.

(ii) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S.O. 1311—In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 14, Sub-section (1) of Section 15, Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963), the Central Government hereby authorises the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madhya Pradesh appointed under Section 8(2) of the Factories Act, 1948 to exercise the powers under Sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the said Act throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh and the Inspectors of Factories appointed under Section 8(1) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Labour Commissioner, Deputy Labour Commissioner and Assistant Labour Commissioner, to exercise the powers under Sections 14 and 15 of the said Act, within their respective jurisdiction in the Madhya Pradesh State.

[No. 3/40/66-Spl.-Fac II]

P. SADAGOPAN, Dy. Secy

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 6th April 1967

S.O. 1312.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P C Neog to be an Inspector, for the whole of the State of West Bengal and the Union territories of Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme framed thereunder in relation to establishments belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to establishments connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(101)/66-PF-I.]

S.O. 1313.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. D Thapad as an Inspector for the whole of the State of Maharashtra for the purposes of the said Act or of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field, or a controlled industry

[No. 18(29)/65-PF-I.]

New Delhi, the 7th April 1967

S.O. 1314.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory namely, Eluru Water Works Pumping Supply Station, Eluru, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh in an implemented area, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year upto and including 28th February, 1968

[No. F. 6(7)/66-HI]

S.O. 1315.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories mentioned in the schedule below in sparse areas in the State of Maharashtra, hereby exempts them from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of chapter V of that Act in those areas

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the area	Name of the factory
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	M/s. Purnima Tiles
2.	Aurangabad	Jalne	1. M/s. Vilay Dal Mills 2. M/s. Pitty Oil Mills
3.	Kolhapur	Vadagaon	M/s. Shri Laxmi Cement Pipe Co.

1	2	3	4
4.	Poona	Purandhar	M/s. Anand Hand Made Paper Factory
5.	Thana	Dahanu Road	M/s. Dahanu Stone Crusher

[No. F. 6(20)/67-HI.]

S.O. 1316.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the undermentioned factories, belonging to the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Works and Housing) and placed under the Central Public Works Department, are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby exempts the undermentioned factories belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Works and Housing) and placed under the Central Public Works Department, from all the provisions of the said Act for a further period upto and including the 14th March, 1968, namely:—

1. The Electric Fans, Motors and other Appliances Repairs Shop, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.
2. The Horticulture Tools and Implements Repairs Shop, New Delhi.
3. The Central Public Works Department Auto and General Workshop and Foundry, American Ware House, Factory Road, New Delhi.
4. Desert Coolers Workshop, Vidyut Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Mechanical and Transport Workshop, Dum Dum.

[No. F.6(19)/67-HI.]

S.O. 1317.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government having regard to the location of the factories, namely, (1) the Punjab Government Press, Sector 18, Chandigarh and (2) the Punjab Government Printing Press, Printing and Stationery Department, Punjab, Patiala, in implemented areas hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of the employers special contribution leviable under Chapter V-A of the said Act for a further period upto and including the 10th March, 1968.

[No. F.6(18)/67-HI.]

S.O. 1318.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Kumari K. M. Kapadia to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Maharashtra for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to or under the control of the Central Government, and in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. F.20(65)/64-PF.I.]

New Delhi, the 10th April 1967

S.O. 1319.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Shree Dugdhalaya, Shetty Building, Elphistone Road, Parel, Bombay-12, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

[No. 8/40/67-PF.-II.]

S.O. 1320.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Engel India Machines and Tools Limited 1, Taratala Road, Calcutta-53, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

[No. 8/38/67-P.F.-II.]

S.O. 1321.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sri Venkateswara Tiles Factory, Jammunarayananapuram, Vizianagaram, Vizag District (Andhra Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st April, 1967.

[No. 8(57)66-PF.-II.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 7th April 1967

S.O. 1322.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby establishes a Dock Labour Board for the port of Calcutta to be known by the name of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board and appoints the following persons as the members thereof, namely:—

Members representing the Central Government:

- (1) Shri B. B. Ghosh, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Calcutta.—Chairman.
- (2) The Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Dock Labour Board.
- (3) The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.
- (4) The Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- (5) The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.

Members representing the dock workers:

(1) Shri Biswanath Dubey	} Representatives of the West Bengal Dock Mazdoor Union.	
(2) Shri Brindaban Nayak		
(3) Janab Abdul Ahad Khan		} Representatives of the Calcutta Dock Workers' Union.
(4) Shri Bacha Prasad		
(5) Shri Pranab Kumar Ganguly		Representative of the National Union of Waterfront Workers.

Members representing the employers of dock workers and shipping companies:

(1) Shri Ranjit Mookerjee	} Representatives of the Master Stevedores' Association.	
(2) Shri D. S. Bose		
(3) Shri K. P. Mukherjee		} Representatives of the Calcutta Stevedores' Association. Representative of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.
(4) Shri A. Mukerji		
(5) Shri M. R. Das		

Representative of the Calcutta Liners' Conference, Calcutta

U.S.A. Conference, Calcutta

Continental Conference and Bay

of Bengal/Japan Conference.

2. The Central Government hereby nominates Shri B. B. Ghosh, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Calcutta as the Chairman of the said Board.

[No. 523/97/63-Fac.II.]

New Delhi, the 8th April 1967

S.O. 1323.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. S. Bose as a member representing the employers of dock workers and shipping companies on the Dock Workers Advisory Committee vice Shri K. C. Mookerjee, resigned, and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2433, dated the 17th August, 1963, namely—

In the said notification, under the heading, "Members representing the employers of dock workers and shipping companies", in item (5), for the expression, "Shri K C Mookerjee", the expression "Shri D S Bose" shall be substituted

[No 528/75/64-Fac II]

S.O. 1324.—The following draft of a scheme further to amend the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 23rd April 1967.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government

Draft Scheme

1 This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1967

2 In the Calcutta Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, sub-clause (2) of clause 12 shall be omitted

[No. 61/2/67-Fac II]

K D HAJELA, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

(Department of Industry)

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi the 30th March 1967

S.O. 1325—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established during the period from 1 March to 15 March, 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 25-1966 Specification IS 25-1961 Specification	This standard covers the requirements for antifriction bearing alloys (second revision). for antifriction bearing alloys (revised)	This standard covers the requirements for ten grades of antifriction bearing alloys (price Rs. 2.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	IS: 722 (Part III)—1966 Specification for ac electricity meters Part III three phase whole-current and transformer-operated meters, and single-phase two-wire transformers-operated meters. (first revision).	IS: 722 (Part III)—1958 Specification for ac electricity meters Part III three phase whole current and transformer-operated meters, and single phase two-wire transformer-operated meters.	This standard (Part III) applies to : (a) whole-current and transformer-operated watthour meters for unbalanced load for use in 3-phase 3-wire and 3-phase 4-wire supplies and (b) transformer-operated watt-hour meters for use in single-phase 2-wire supplies. (Price Rs. 4·50).
3	IS: 722 (Part IV)—1966 Specification for ac electricity meters Part IV three phase watthour meters with maximum demand indicator. (first revision).	IS: 722 (Part IV)—1961 Specification for ac electricity meters Part IV three phase kilowatt hour meters with maximum demand indicator.	This standard (Part IV) applies to whole-current and transformer-operated watthour meters for unbalanced load, for use in 3-phase 3-wire and 3-phase 4-wire networks and provided with maximum demand indicator. (Price Rs. 4·50).
4	IS: 779E—1966 Specification for water meters (domestic type). (emergency third revision).	IS: 779—1965 Specification for water meters (domestic type). (second revision).	This standard covers inferential (horizontal-flow) and semi-positive types of water meters with threaded end connections and of nominal sizes upto and including 50 mm. The specification applies to both wet-dial and dry-dial meters. (Price Rs. 4·50).
5	IS: 1327—1966 Method of determination of weight of tin coating of tinplate. (revised).	IS: 1327—1959 Method of testing tin coating on tinplate.	This standard prescribes test procedures for the determination of weight of tin coating of hot-dipped tinplate and electrolytic tinplate. (Price Rs. 1·50).
6	IS: 1331—1966 Specification for cut sizes of timber (first revision).	IS: 1331—1958 Specification for cut sizes of timber.	This standard covers sizes of converted timber for the guidance of stockists in the timber trade and the general user. It refers to cut sizes of timber as stocked and does not take into consideration any reduction or allowance relating to subsequent use. (Price Rs. 1·50).
7	IS: 1883—1966 Specification for metal shelving racks (adjustable type). (first revision).	IS: 1883—1961 Specification for steel shelving racks (adjustable type).	This standard covers the requirements for adjustable metal shelving racks. (Price Rs. 2·50).
8	IS: 1904—1966 Code of practice for structural safety of buildings : foundations (first revision).	IS: 1904—1961 Code of practice for structural safety of buildings foundations.	This standard lays down the general requirements for structural safety of foundations. (Price Rs. 5·00).
9	IS: 3465—1966 Specification for jointing compounds for use in liquefied petroleum gas appliances and installations.	..	This standard specifies requirements and tests for jointing compound for use on liquefied petroleum gas appliances and installations. Three grades of jointing compounds are specified. (Price Rs. 2·50).
10	IS: 3550—1965 Methods of test for routine control for water used in industry.	..	This standard lays down the methods for routine control testing of water used in industry. (Price Rs. 6·00).
11	IS: 3570—1965 Nomenclature of fruits.	..	This standard gives the common names, the botanical names and their synonyms, of commercially important edible fruits and nuts grown in India (Price Rs. 6·00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12	IS: 3708—1966 Methods of test for natural rubber latex Part I dry rubber content, total solids, coagulum content, viscosity, sludge content, Density, Total Alkalinity, Koh-number Mechanical stability, volatile fatty acid number, pH, total nitrogen, total copper, total iron, total manganese and total ash.	..	This standard prescribes the methods of test for natural rubber latex of industrial importance. (Price Rs. 8·00).
13	IS: 3733—1966 Conventional signs for ship ventilation systems.	..	This standard recommends conventional signs and symbols for use in schematic diagrams of plans for ventilation systems on ships. (Price Rs. 3·50).
14	IS: 3744—1966 Specification for hose binding machine.	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding materials, construction and finish of hose binding machines for fire brigade use. (Price Rs. 2·00).
15	IS: 3748—1966 Specification for tool and die steels for hot work.	..	This standard covers the requirements for tool and die steels in the form of bars, blanks, rings, and other shapes for hot working applications. This standard does not, however, cover the requirements for die blocks. (Price Rs. 2·00).
16	IS: 3761—1966 Specification for metal side racks (adjustable type).	..	This standard lays down the requirements for metal side racks. (Price Rs. 1·50).
17	IS: 3766—1966 Method for calibration of pendulum impact testing machines for testing steels.	..	This standard prescribes the method of calibration of pendulum impact testing machines employed for carrying out notched bar impact tests on steel. (Price Rs. 3·00).
18	IS: 3802—1966 Specification for roasted coffee-chicory powder.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for roasted coffee-chicory powder. (Price Rs. 1·00).
19	IS: 3825—1966 Specification for inset mail wire healds for jute weaving.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for inset mail wire healds used in the weaving of jute fabrics (hessian and sacking). (Price Re. 1·00).
20	IS: 3827—1966 Specification for riboflavin.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for riboflavin for use in foods. (Price Rs. 2·00).
21	IS: 3834—1966 Specification for lease rods for cotton looms.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for lease rods of thick and thin types for use on cotton looms. (Price Rs. 1·50).
22	IS: 3838—1966 Specification for self-raising flour.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for self-raising flour. (Price Rs. 3·50).
23	IS: 3841—1966 Specification for β carotene.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for β carotene both natural and synthetic, for use in foods. (Price Rs. 2·00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24	IS 3843—1966 Specification for steel backflap hinges		This standard lays down requirements for backflap hinges made of steel (Price Rs 2.00)
25	IS 3862—1966 Specification for packing of rayon staple fibres		This standard prescribes the requirements of packing viscose and acetate rayon staple fibres in the form of bales (Price Re 1.00)
26	IS 3869 (Part I)—1966 Shortwall coal cutting machines Part I general requirements for skid-mounted shortwall coal cutting machines		This standard covers the general requirements for coal cutting machines of the under-cutting and skid-mounted type, generally used in shortwall system of coal mining (Price Rs 1.50)
27	IS 3870—1966 Code of practice for handling gas cylinders and related equipment intended for medical use		This code of practice relates to proper and safe use of cylinders containing medical gases for use in anaesthesia, oxygen therapy and for other medical purposes and for related equipment and gas distribution system by pipelines in hospitals (Price Rs 1.50)
28	IS 3891—1966 Specification for layout for honey processing unit		This standard prescribes requirements for the honey processing unit used for heating honey to higher temperature to prevent fermentation and retard granulation (Price Rs 1.50)
29	IS 3892—1966 Specification for frozen lobster tails		This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for fresh frozen lobster (<i>Panulirus sp.</i>) tails (Price Rs 1.50)
30	IS 3894—1966 Specification for comb foundation mill	..	This standard prescribes the requirements for the comb foundation mill used for embossing plain and pure beeswax sheets with the honeycomb cell outline (Price Rs 1.50)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 117/418 B Satyavaya Nagar, Kanpur

[No. MD/132]

New Delhi, the 5th April 1967

S O 1326.—In licence No. CM/L-1131 dated 17 August 1965 held by M/s Trace Cable Co Ltd., Irimpinam, Thiruvankulam, Village Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala State the details of which are published under S O 3300 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section Sub-section 3 (ii) dated 5 November 1966, the list of articles has been revised as under with effect from 16 March, 1967.—

Type	Voltage grade	Conductor
(a) PVC insulated cables		
(i) Single core (unsheathed)	250/440 Volts	Copper or aluminium
(ii) Single core (unsheathed)	650/1100 Volts	Aluminium only
(iii) Single core (PVC sheathed)	650/1100 Volts	Aluminium only
(b) PVC insulated flexible cords		
(iv) Twin twisted (unsheathed)	250/440 Volts	Copper only

[No. MD/55-1131.]

S. O. 1327.—In licence No. CM/L-1237 dated 1 April, 1957 held by M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Bauria, S. E. Railway having their office at 14 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1 the details of which are published under S.O. 1551 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section 3 (ii) dated 28 May 1956 the list of articles has been revised as under with effect from 1 March, 1967

Paper Insulated Lead sheathed cables (with Aluminium Conductors) for electricity supply upto and including 33 KV.

[No. MD/55:1131.]

S. O. 1328.—In licence No. CM/L-1218 dated 2 March 1966 held by M/s United Wire Ropes Limited, Marutikumar Road, Panchpakhadi, Than having their office at 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay-1 the details of which are published under S.O. 1263 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section 3 (ii) dated 23 April, 1966 the following article has been added with effect from 16 March, 1967 :

Article/Process	Indian Standard
Steel wirerope for winding purposes in mines .	IS : 1855—1961 Specification for steel wire ropes for winding purposes in mines.

[No. MD/55 : 1131.]

S.K. SEN,
Dy. Director General

